

DEBEVLEV, I. A.

DEBEVLEVA, I. A. - "Earliest Catamnesis in Children Recovering from Asplenia." Second Moscow State Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Khizina, a Leto is! No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

NALETOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich, prof.; DEREVLYANSKAYA, N.I., red.

[Pathological physiology and pathological anatomy of farm animals] Patologicheskaya fiziologiya i patologicheskaya anatomiya sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 358 p. (MIRA 18:3)

~~BE~~ DEREVNIN, F.

KASIMOVA, M., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; DEREVNIN, F., tekhn.red.

[Nature and natural resources of Stavropol Territory; a bibliography]  
Priroda i prirodnye bogastva Stavropol'ia; ukazatel' literatury.  
Stavropol', 1957. 39 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Stavropol. Krayevaya biblioteka. Bibliograficheskiy otdel.  
(Bibliography--Stavropol territory--Natural resources)  
(Stavropol Territory--Natural resources--Bibliography)

ORNATSKIY, P.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; ZOZULYA, V.I.; DERVOYEDOV, A.A.

Using electrochemical converters in electric measuring equipment. Avtom.i prib. no.1:67-70 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskoy institut (for Ornatskiy, Zozulya).
2. Krasnodarskiy zavod izmeritel'nykh priborov (for Dervoyedov).

DEREVSHCHIKOV, N.A.

Simplified device for discharging petroleum products from the bottoms of tank cars. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod, no.7: 22-23 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskoye upravleniye Glavnogo upravleniya po transportu i snabzheniyu neft'yu i nefteproduktami RSFSR.

GRITSAY, F.A.; DEREVSHCHIKOV, N.A.

Semiautomatic device for packing lubricants into small containers.  
Transp. i khran. nefiti i nefteprod. no.5:30-32 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskoye upravleniye Glavnogo upravleniya po transportu  
i snabzheniyu nefi'yu i nefteproduktami pri Sovete ministrov  
RSFSR.

DEREVSHCHIKOV, N.A.

Remodeling a 395M fuel pump for servicing motor vehicles. Transp.  
i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.9:30-32 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

124-57-2-2208

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 2, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHORS: ~~Derevshchikova, N. A.~~ Komarova, K. K.

TITLE: Experimental Study of the Deflections of a Circular Plate Under a Central Load (Eksperimental'noye izucheniye progibov krugloy platy pri tsentral'nom zagruzhenii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. stud. rabot Mosk. in-t inzh.-vod. kh.-va, 1956, Nr 3, pp 30-31

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Sheets--Deflection 2. Sheets--Load distribution

Card 1/1



DEREVSKIY, Aleksandr Iosifovich; KUKHARKIN, Yevgeniy Stepanovich;  
Prinimal uchastiye IONKIN, P.A., prof.; EURLAK, M.F., red.

[Theoretical principles of electrical engineering] Teore-  
ticheskie osnovy elektrotekhniki. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola.  
Pt.2. 1965. 282 p. (MIRA 18:10)

L 31519-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6008823

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/001/0020/0026

AUTHOR: Derevshchikov, V. A. (Moscow); Deryabina, M. A. (Moscow)

56

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Spectroscopic investigation of a pulsed low-voltage, discharge plasma in a vacuum

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 20-26

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge spectroscopy, plasma temperature, gas discharge plasma, plasma research

ABSTRACT: The authors present experimental results of spectroscopic investigations of a pulsed discharge plasma on solid electrodes of a coaxial geometry, with an initial pressure in a vacuum chamber amounting to  $10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$  mm Hg. The investigation was conducted in a discharge tube similar to that described by S. V. Gurov et al. (Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 34, 868, 1964). The Ornstein method is used to determine the excitation temperature in various sections of the torch. The distribution of two-fold aluminum ions is investigated according to their excited states. A temperature maximum of the plasma is established with a specific energy in the discharge. A determination is made of the radial distribution of temperature in an anode torch. A rise in temperature is observed with increasing distance from the anode. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 20Jan65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 mc

UDC 533.915.537.525

BIBIKOVA, K. [translator]; DEREVTSEV, S., spets. red.; KRIVINA, N., red.;  
LUCHKIV, M., tekhn. red.

[Five hundred types of home baking; Hungarian cooking: pastries,  
pies, tarts, creams, liqueurs, sandwiches, etc.] 500 vidov do-  
mashnego pechen'ia; iz vengerskoi kukhni: pechen'e, pirogi, torty,  
kremy, likery, buterbrody i.t.d. Uzhgorod, Zakarpatskoe obl.  
knizhno-gazetnoe izd-vo, 1961. 254 p. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Cookery, Hungarian)

DEREVTSOV, I.A.; KIREYENKO, V.I.

Problems in the psychology of school children's work at a psychological conference. Vop. psikhol. 6 no.5:174-175 S-O '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Educational psychology)

S/137/62/000/006/047/163  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sinakevich, A. S., Derevtsov, Ye. F.

TITLE: Experimental thermal reduction of indium oxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 17, abstract 6G129  
("Sb. nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met.", 1961, no. 9,  
193 - 196)

TEXT: Thermal reduction of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  was performed in two test series, namely with a solid (charcoal) and a gaseous ( $\text{CO}$  and  $\text{CO}_2$  mixture) reducing agent. It was found that the interaction of  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  with a solid reducing agent proceeded incompletely in neutral atmosphere at 850 - 1,000°C and led to the formation of mainly In metal. During the effect of a gaseous reducing agent upon  $\text{In}_2\text{O}_3$  (at  $\text{CO} : \text{CO}_2 = 3 : 1$ ), intensified In sublimation takes place and at 950°C extraction of In attains 76 - 90%.

G. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/146/62/005/004/005/013  
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Derevyanchenko, V.T.

TITLE: Electronic indicator for a string-type pick-up

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priboro-  
stroyeniye, v. 5, no. 4, 1962, 28-30

TEXT: The oscillation frequency of the steel string of a string-type pick-up for static loads is measured by comparing it with the frequency of a sinusoidal signal of a multivibrator-type standard-frequency generator having stable operation over the band 344-2050 c/s. The remote-controlled repetitive "pinching" of the string is carried out by a relay fed by a relaxation oscillator of smoothly adjustable repetition frequency. The relay switches on and off the magnetization coil of the pick-up and at the same time feeds the resonant-frequency signal, induced by the string, to a two-stage amplifier. The string signal and the standard-frequency signal are mixed in a cathode-coupled mixer, and beats are either listened to in earphones or observed visually. The instrument is

Card 1/2

Electronic indicator ...

S/146/62/005/004/005/013  
D295/D308

self-contained, weighs 6.2 kg, measures 320 x 190 x 220 mm, consumes 70 W. The measurement accuracy is within 2%. There are 2 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute im. V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1961

Card 2/2

82673

S/072/60/000/009/003/007  
B021/B058

24.3000 15.2120

AUTHORS: Blokh, K. I., Shevelevich, R. S., Derevyagin, A. N.

TITLE: Optics - A New Field of Application for Glass Fiber 15

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 19-21

TEXT: A comprehensive study has been conducted lately at the Institut steklovolokna (Institute for Glass Fiber) for the production of light-conducting glass fibers, utilizing their optical properties. Luminous energy can be transmitted by means of a light-conducting texture with arbitrary position of the fibers. Pictures can be transmitted by such a texture at a suitable position of the fibers in it (Fig. 1). The light pipes must exhibit high transparency and high resolving power. The resolving power of the light pipes is determined by the number of discernible target lines, which fall to 1mm of the image field. The utilization of glass fibers as light conductors is based on the phenomenon of the inner total reflection, as can be seen from Fig. 2. The angle of aperture of the rays penetrating into the fiber is the greater, the bigger the difference of the refractive index of the glass-fiber X

Card 1/2



82673

Optics - A New Field of Application  
for Glass Fiber

S/072/60/000/009/003/007  
B021/B058

material and the surrounding medium. Investigations by A. L. Korobko-Stefanov showed that the electromagnetic fields of the light wave do not stop at the separation boundary, but propagate within the medium. The investigation results of the transparency of textures from fibers of various diameters, from glasses of various compositions with various fiber casings are tabulated. The coefficients of expansion of the glasses and their casings must be approximately equal, to prevent the forming of cracks. Optical glass fibers of small diameter with high refractive index in a thin optical glass casing with low refractive index must be placed in regular order to obtain light pipes with high resolving power and high transparency. The elimination of the aberration of optical systems is mentioned among the many problems which can be solved by means of fiber light pipes, the paper by G. G. Slyusarev being mentioned. These light pipes can also be used in electronic optics. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references. X

Card 2/2

IVAKHIN, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GRUSHCHENKO, V.N., inzh.; ~~OSTERHOFF~~,  
V.G., inzh.; ~~DERENYAGIN, G.F., inzh.~~

Support insulators for special systems. Energ. i elektrotekh.  
prom. no.3:43-44 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DEREVYAGIN, N. P.

*Not* A Simple Photometric Device for a Steeloscope. N. P. Deryagin. (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1955, 21, (1), 113) is briefly described and results obtained in this steeloscopic analysis of various types of steel are compared with those of other methods—S. K.

*RAW*

DEREVYAGIN, N.P., inzh.; GONCHARUK, K.F., inzh.; ANTONOVA, G.T.;  
SICHIPINA, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLUBNICHKIN, K.F.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; DOLGIKH, N.S., red.;  
DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Uses of rare elements and titanium in chemical industries  
and analytical chemistry] Primenenie redkikh elementov i  
titana v khimicheskikh proizvodstvakh i analiticheskoi  
khimii; obzor literatury. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekhn. in-  
formatsii, 1962. 64 p. (Informatsiia, no.27(38))

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy  
institut redkometallicheskoj promyshlennosti "Giredmet."  
(Metals, Rare and minor) (Titanium)

DEREVYAGIN, P.Ya.

New data on birds of the Tengiz-Kurgaldzhin Basin. Izv. AN Kazakh.  
SSR. Ser. zool. no. 6:100-106 '47. (MLRA 9:6)  
(Nura Valley--Birds)

DEREVYAGIN P. Ya

Derevyagin, P. Ya. "On the role played by birds in the life of spruce forests of the northern slopes of the Trans-Ili Ala Tau," Trudy Almat gos. zapovednika, Issue 7, 1948, p. 55-102

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey No. 16, 1949).

DEREVYAGIN, P. Ya.

Derevyagin, P. Ya. - "On the various periods of arrival and transit of different subspecies of birds in the foothills of the Trans-Ili Ala Tau," Trudy Akad. gos. Zapovednika, Issur 7, 1948, p. 148-51

SO: U-1007, 29 Oct 53. (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

DEREVYAGIN, P. Ya.

Nesting of the Siberian goldfinch in Alma-Ata. Zool. zhur. 34  
no. 2: 470-471 Mr-Apr '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Alma-atinskaya semiletnyaya shkola No. 2  
(Alma-Ata-Goldfinches)



Deruyagina, N. L.

Hydropolymerization of acetylene to butadiene with palladium catalyst. Yu. A. Gorin and N. L. Deruyagina (Zh. fiz. khim., 1936, 10, 1087-1087). 12-30% at temp. 180-480° on a Pd (on clay) catalyst. Pd content being 0.1-0.2% at temp. 180-480°. Ethylene, ethane and some methane were formed with simultaneous hydrodimerization to butadiene and n-butylene. Hexa-1,3-diene and a small quantity of benzene were also obtained. Butadiene is a primary hydrodimerization product and butylene a secondary; catalytic polymerization of  $C_2H_2$  in the absence of  $H_2$  is practically impossible. Max. yields (butadiene and n-butylene) were obtained with Pd content 4.1% at temp. 305-340° and 30-38%  $H_2$ . A. L. B.

2

May

3

V. P. DERENAGINA.

Resin difficulties in the industry of glass and paper. I.  
The location of "unwanted" resin. S. L. Talmud.  
S. L. Talmud. *Colind J. U.S.S.R.* 16, 21-2 (1955) Engl.  
translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 5118c. H. L. H.

DERĀVYAGINA, V. P.

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 915  
Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 6/22  
Authors : Derāvyagina, V. P. and Talmud, S. L.  
Title : Stability of emulsified resin in the system resin-water  
and resin-sulfite liquor-water  
Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim. 27, no. 5, 501-505, 1954  
Abstract : Lowering the temperature causes a sharp decrease in the  
stability of resin emulsions. Precipitation of the resin  
is particularly pronounced at 100-50°C. Sulfite liquor  
has a stabilizing effect on the emulsified resin. Three  
tables, 1 diagram, 4 references (Russian: 1932-1953).  
Institution : Chair of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry of the Leningrad  
Institute of Technology im. V. M. Molotov  
Submitted : My 6, 1953

DEREVYAGINA, V.P.

Resin difficulties in the industry of cellulose and paper.  
 111. Coagulation of emulsified tar in the systems: tar-water, tar-sulfite liquor-water, and tar-sulfite liquor-fiber-water. V. P. Derevyagina and S. L. Talmud (V. M. Molotov Technol. Inst., Leningrad). Zhur. Priklad. Khim. 27, 901-6 (1954); cf. C.A. 48, 11087b. The coagulation of tar in sulfite spent liquor systems by means of addn. of electrolytes is ineffective at the higher levels of sulfite liquor in the system. In the system tar-H<sub>2</sub>O the coagulating ability of electrolytes is related directly to the valence of the cations; anions are ineffective. Al and Fe readily coagulate the system; Ca and Mg require higher concns. of the electrolytes, whereas Na and K do not cause complete coagulation. Hence, Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> was used in the subsequent expts. In the coagulation of tar-sulfite liquor-H<sub>2</sub>O system the stability of the system with respect to coagulation is relatively greater and more coagulant is required even when only 0.1% sulfite liquor is present; at higher levels of liquor (0.25-1.6%) even concd. solns. of the coagulating agent are ineffective. If cellulose fibers are also present, coagulation is possible only at the expense of very large amts. of coagulant. Hence, thorough washing of cellulose to remove the sulfite spent liquor is very important. Tars present after bleaching form aq. emulsions with much lower solid content than do tars from the initial stages; the former tars also yield emulsions with lower pH (2.85-3.22), in comparison with pH 4.28-4.2 obtaining prior to bleaching. Coagulation with combined action of Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> is usually more effective than is individual treatment. G. M. K.

*Derevyagina, V. I.*

7

*MAPOUT 2*  
*3ccp 145*

*Made* Resin difficulties in the industry of cellulose and paper.  
VI. Stabilization of the system: resin-water, resin-sulfite liquor-water, and resin-fiber-sulfite liquor-water. V. P. Derevyagina and S. I. Tolmud (V. M. Molotov Technical Institute), *Zhukovskiy, 5 km, 20, 133-4 (1955)*, et. 6.1. 50, 7435. The systems resin-H<sub>2</sub>O, resin-sulfite liquor (0.05%) H<sub>2</sub>O, and resin-fiber-sulfite liquor (0.05%) H<sub>2</sub>O were stabilized with 1.0, 0.65, and 0.0% of Na dibutylnaphthalenesulfonate (Nekal BX). VII. The distribution of resin in the mass of sulfite release. *Ibid.* 136-8. The resin (I) content in the clear liquor and in and on the fibers was detd. in samples taken from 2 plants at 3 different stages beyond the digester after they were cooled to room temp. The I content in the clear liquor immediately beyond the digester was 3.8-5.3%; it was only a little less in the subsequent stages, 2.7-4.9 and 1.52-3.1%. The bulk of I remained on and in the fiber. Apparently I must be completely removed during the process of washing or blowing-out before cooling. I. Benecovitz

*RM*

Derevyagina, V.P.

4

Distribution of resin in sulphite cellulose pulp. V. P. Derevyagina  
and S. L. Tikhonov (Zh. fiz. khim., 1958, 32, 195-196). Most of  
the resin content of sulphite pulp is associated with the fibres  
(83-88%); very little is removed during washing and bleaching.  
R. Truscov

McA. 40072  
304p

2

EM

DEREVYAGINA, V. P.

Resin difficulties in the industry of cellulose and paper. VIII. The effect of sodium orthophosphate on the stability of the systems: resin-water, and resin-sulfite liquor-water. V. P. Derevyagina and S. I. Talinad (V. M. Melodov, *Resin difficulties in the industry of cellulose and paper*, *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, 383-384 (1956); cf. C.A. 50, 11637j).—The effect of the addn. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4$  to cellulose, practiced in the paper industry, was tested on simpler systems: resin-water (I), resin + 0.05% sulfite liquor-water (II), and II to which 0.1% Nekal 62 had been added (III). The stability of the system was measured by the amt. of  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  required for coagulation. All systems contained 0.11% resin. The addn. of 0.1%  $\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4$  to I, II, and III reduced the required  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  from 0.57 to 5.56, and 0.586 to 0.12 millimol./l. Similar effects were obtained with II contg. up to 1% sulfite liquor. I. J.

DEREVYAGINA, V.P.; RAVDEL', A.A.

Automatic control of pH in vats used in the production of  
lithopone. Trudy LTI no. 61:65-72 '60. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Lithopones) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)



COUNTRY : USSR.  
 CATEGORY : Zoological Parasitology. Acarids and Insects  
 as Disease Vectors. Insects.  
 RES. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 14, 1958, No. 62675.  
 AUTHORS : Doynikov, A. V.; Derevyanchenko, K. I.;\*  
 INST. : The Astrakhan' Anti-Plague Station.  
 TITLE : Fleas of the Rodents in the Sand Zone of the  
 Astrakhanskaya Oblast's Left Bank Territory.  
 ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Astrakhansk. protivochymn. st., 1955.  
 vvp. 1, 302-355.  
 ABSTRACT : For 1947-1950, there were collected on the  
 southwestern Volga-Ural sands mainly from  
 the crested (GSE) and midday (MSE) gerbils  
 222,057 fleas. The little beasts, the en-  
 trances into burrows (by means of raking) and  
 the nests (with the help of digging) were  
 examined. 26 flea species were discovered.  
 "Actual" (obtained by a careful registered  
 collection) abundance indices (I) of the  
 CARD: 1/7  
 \*Kazantseva, Yu. M.; Chernova, N. I.

COUNTRY :	
CATEGORY :	
AMS. JOUR. :	No 68675 9
AUTHOR :	
INST. :	
TITLE :	
ORIG. PUB. :	
ABSTRACT :	fleas for GSE were 2.5 times and for SSE 3.3 times greater than the "working" indices (obtained by a mass collection). Seasonal variations of "actual" and "working" I are similar, but their magnitude differences in cold weather of the year are smaller than in warm weather. Observational expositions are illustrated by the "working" I. On the gerbils, Ceratophyllus laeviceps, Xenopsylla conformis and Coptosylla lamellifer predominate. The means (for the years 1945-1950) of C. laevicers
CARD: 2/7	

COUNTRY :  
 CATEGORY :  
 ABS. JOUR. : 1 3 No 62675 3  
 AUTHOR :  
 INST. :  
 TITLE :  
 ORIG. PUB. :  
 ABSTRACT : and *X. conformis* equalled, respectively, 0.43 and 0.20 on CSE and 0.15 and 0.17 on MSE. *C. laeviceps* are approximately the same on the gerbils and in the burrow entrances, and the I of *X. conformis* is 1.5-3 times higher than on the gerbils. According to the I changes, the authors consider that the numbers of *C. laeviceps* are greatest in March (the I of CSE are up to 1.7) and in November (up to 1.13) and

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY	:		
CATEGORY	:		
APS. JOUR.	:	No. 62675.	3
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>least in June-July; by comparing a relative number of females with eggs, it is assumed that the fleas of this species develop in wintering nests as well as in summer ones and bear two generations in one year. X. conformis appear on the gerbils and in the burrows' entrances since March-April (the I of CSE, 0.35-0.45; at the entrances, 0.51-0.67); these fleas were encountered on the nests in warm and cold periods of the year - large I were noted in April-May (up to 7.4) and in Febru-</p>	
CARD:		4/7	

COUNTRY :

CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. :

No. 62675.

3

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ary (1.7). The authors assume that the fleas of this species develop in the summer burrows and bear, on the whole, one generation in a year. Due to the fact that the I of X. conformis on the gerbils are very high all summer through, a conjecture was formed that the life span of the imago at this time was long (up to 5 months). During 1947-1950, considerable fluctuations of the fleas' I on the gerbils were

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY	:		
CATEGORY	:		
APS. JOUR.	:	No. 62675.	3
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	<p>noted; the greatest changes were produced by X. conformis (from -84 to +253%, in comparison with the mean for 3 years); dependence on weather conditions was not established; the greatest I for the 3 species of the gerbils' fleas were particularly marked in a year of sharp increase in the density of their nests' population. Certain data on fleas of other rodents were submitted. On the mole-rat (over 9000 specimens examined), among the 214 collected fleas 179 turned out to C. laeviceps and X.</p>	
CARD:		5/7	

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. :

No. 62675.

3

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : conformis. Mesopsylla hebes, fleas of the large jerboa, were found in considerable quantities in the first bend of the burrows. A broad exchange of fleas between rodents of various species and a large participation in them of the gerbils' fleas are indicated.--  
H. F. Darakaya

CARD: 7/7

22

DEREVYANCHENKO, K. I.

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia

FD-2602

Card 1/1            Pub. 148 - 13/25

Author            : Pilipenko, V. G. and Derevyanchenko, K. I.

Title            : An instance of the detection of nymphs of the tick *Hyalomma plumbeum* Panz. infected with the causative agents of tularemia on the rabbit *Lepus europaeus* Pall.

Periodical       : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. 4, 63-67, Apr 1955

Abstract        : The ecological conditions under which *H. plumbeum* nymphs were found on the rabbits are described. The extent of infection with tularemia in the surrounding area was tested. The rabbits themselves were not infected. The results of investigations of the tick nymphs found on the rabbits are presented on a chart. Six Soviet references are cited.

Institution      : Scientific-Research Institute of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus, Ministry of Health USSR (Director - V. N. Ter-Vartanov)

Submitted       : January 4, 1954



DEREVYANCHENKO, K.I.; MOLODOVSKIY, A.V.; KALUZHENOVA, Z.P.

Contact of rodents with other wild animals through bloodsucking  
arthropods on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Zool. zhur. 42 no.6:  
903-913 '69. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Astrakhan Anti-Plague Station, the State University of  
Gorky, and Central-Asian Anti-Plague Institute, Alma-Ata.  
(Mangyshlak Peninsula—Animals as carriers of disease)  
(Fleas—Host animals) (Ticks—Host animals)

SHIRANOVICH, P.I.; MOLODOVSKIY, A.V.; OSOLINKER, B.Ye. [deceased];  
DEREVYANCHENKO, K.I.; SAMARIN, Ye.G.

Microclimate of the burrows of the greater gerbil *Rhombomys*  
*opimus* Licht. Zool.zhur. 44 no.8:1245-1254 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

MARANTS, A.G.; DEREVIANCHENKO, L.D.; VAR'YEND, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Enumeration of standards and specifications for articles of the refractories industry and for raw materials used in their production as of October 1, 1959] Perechen' deistvuiushchikh standartov i tekhnicheskikh uslovii na izdeliia ognepornoj promyshlennosti i iskhodnye materialy dlia ikh proizvodstva (po sostoiانيu na 1 oktiabria 1959 goda). Sost.A.G.Marants, i L.D.Derevianchenko. Leningrad, 1959. 71 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy institut nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proyektnykh rabot ognepornoj promyshlennosti.

(Refractory materials—Standards)

MARANTS, A.G.; ZEGZHD, V.P.; TIKHONOVA, L.A.; SOKOLOV, V.I.; RYENIKOV, V.A.  
[deceased]; DEKREVIANCHENKO, L.D.; KARKLIT, A.K.; AKSEL'RAD, E.A.;  
SARMIN, A.P.; FEL'DGANDLER, G.G., red.; MAK SIMOV, Ye.I., red. izd-va  
KARASEV, A.E., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of refractory materials, products, and raw materials;  
compiled according to state standards and technical specifications]  
Spravochnik na ognepurnye izdeliia, materialy i syr'e. Sostavlenn po  
gosudarstvennym standartam i tekhnicheskim usloviyam. Izd.2., ispr.  
i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvet-  
noi metallurgii, 1961. 338 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo instituta ogneporov (for all except  
Fel'dgandler, Maksimov, Karasev).  
(Refractory materials--Standards)

DEREVYANCHENKO, L.D.

4

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5865

Zegzhda, V. P., L. A. Tikhonova, V. I. Sokolov, A. G. Marants,  
V. A. Rybnikov [deceased], L. D. Derevyanchenko, A. K. Karklit,  
E. A. Aksel'rad, and A. P. Sarmin

Spravochnik na ognepornyye izdeliya, materialy i syr'ye. Sostavlen po gosudarstvennym standartam i tekhnicheskim usloviyam (Handbook of Refractory Products, Materials and Raw Materials. Compiled According to State Standards and Technical Specifications) 2d ed. rev. and enl. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 338 p. Errata slip inserted. 12,500 copies printed.

Supervisor: A. G. Marants; Ed.: G. G. Fel'dgandler; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. I. Maksimov; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for technical personnel working in ferrous and nonferrous industries and in other branches of industry and construction, for planners, designers, and personnel of technical supply administrations,

Card 1/3

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)

SOV/5855

and for specialists in refractory manufacture and application.

**COVERAGE:** The manual deals with State standards and technical specifications for refractory ware, materials, and stock used in the construction and repair of furnaces used for smelting, heating, calcination, and distillation, and of fire chambers for boilers and dryers. The specifications also cover other thermal units used for processing under high thermal conditions, but do not include all refractory materials since approximately 10% of them have never been standardized. This edition has been enlarged by the inclusion of data on cast refractories and carbonaceous ware, as well as additional data on refractory stock, magnesite ware, forsterite ware, and metallurgical filler powders. The lists included in the manual contain State standards and specifications approved as late as Mar 1960. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 2/8

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)

SOV/5865

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Foreword (Marants, A. G.)

10

Introduction (Fel'dgandler, G. G.)

11

A. REFRACTORY AND HIGHLY REFRACTORY WARES

I. Chamotte and Semiacid Ware (Zegzhda, V. P.)

15

II. High-Alumina Ware (L. A. Tikhonova)

107

III. Dinas Ware (Sokolov, V. I.)

125

IV. Lightweight Refractory Ware (Zegzhda, V. P.)

153

Card 3/8

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)	SOV/5865	
V. Fired Magnesite, Chrome-Magnesite, and Magnesite-Chromite Ware (Marants, A. G.)		161
VI. Unfired Magnesite, Chrome-Magnesite, and Magnesite-Chromite Ware (Rybnikov, V. A., Deceased)		191
VII. Forsterite and Talc-Magnesite Ware: (Rybnikov, V. A., Deceased)		201
VIII. Mullite, Zirconium-Mullite, and "Bakorevyye" [basically of corundum, baddeleyite, and vitreous substances] (Electrosmelted, Cast Wares) (Marants, A. G.)		206
IX. Ware of Pure Aluminum and Zirconium Oxides (Marants, A. G., and L. D. Derevyanchenko)		210

Card 4/8



Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)	SOV/5865	4
X. Carborundum Ware: (Rybnikov, V. A., Deceased)	215	
XI. Carborundum Electric Heaters and Resistors (Ohmic) (Gavrilov, A. G.)	217	
XII. Carbonaceous Ware: (Derevyanchenko, L. D.)	224	
B. REFRACTORY AND HIGHLY REFRACTORY GROUND MATERIALS - POWDERS, MORTARS, COATINGS, AND PASTES (Karlit, A. K.)		
I. Magnesite Baked Powder	244	
II. Dolomite Powder	247	
III. Mortars	249	
Card 5/8		

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)	SOV/5865	
IV. Various Ground Coatings, Pastes, and Materials		253
C. LUMP CHAMOTTE AND REFRACTORY SCRAP (Marants, A. G., L. D. Derevyanchenko, and E. A. Aksel' rad)		
D. REFRACTORY RAW MATERIAL (Sarmin, A. P.)		
I. Refractory Clays		270
II. Kaolins		281
III. Bauxites		284
IV. Quartzites, Quartz, and Quartz Sands		286
V. Magnesites		289
Card 6/8		

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.)

SOV/5865

VI. Dolomites

292

VII. Chromite Ores

295

VIII. Dunites

297

E. SOME MATERIALS USED IN REFRACTORY MANUFACTURE  
TECHNOLOGY (Marants, A. G., L. D. Derevyanchenko, and  
E. A. Aksel'rad)

F. RULES FOR RECEIVING, STORING, AND TRANSPORTING RE-  
FRACTORY WARES (Marants, A. G., and L. D. Derevyanchenko)

Appendix No. 1. List of Standards for Testing Methods and Labeling  
Refractory Ware and Materials (Marants, A. G., and L. D. Derevyan-  
chenko)

329

Card 7/8

Handbook of Refractory Products (Cont.) SOV/5865

Appendix No. 2. Basic Conditions of the Instruction on the Order of  
Adjustment and Approval of Technical Specifications for Ferrous  
Metallurgy Products (Marants, A. G., and L. D. Derevyanchenko) 331

Appendix No. 3. List of Standards and Technical Specifications Used in  
the Manual 333

Appendix No. 4. Organizations Apportioning Funds for Ware and  
Materials Listed in the Handbook (Marants, A. G., and L. D. Derev-  
yanchenko) 337

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TN677.S67) JA/rsm/jk  
1/22/62

Card. 8/8.

L 09099-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) JD

ACC NR: AP7002329

SOURCE CODE: UR/0422/66/000/006/0044/0045

Marants, A.G., Derovyanchenko, L.D., Norkina, A.S.

35

"New Standards - Products for Pouring Steel From the Ladle"

Moscow, Standarty 1 Kachestvo, No 6, June 66, pp 44-45

Abstract: The All-Union Institute of Refractories has developed and the Committee on Standards has approved State All-Union Standard (GOST) 5500-64 on refractory stopper materials. The new standard has replaced GOST 5500-50 and 4978-49 in the stopper tube section. It covers refractory and highly refractory products for pouring steel from the ladle: stopper tubes, plugs, molds, mold covers and pit bricks. The number of standard dimensions was reduced for stopper tubes from 15 to 8, for molds from 31 to 20, for covers from 3 to 2. For pit brick the number of standard dimensions increased from 3 to 12, since component brick has been introduced for the most widely used mold types (160 and 210 mm diameter). Large size ladles are to use thicker stopper tubes and 200 mm diameter plugs which will protect the pin from overheating; a plug with a lengthened spherical portion is also called for. For chamotte stopper tubes the content of  $Al_2O_3$  plus  $TiO_2$  is set at 33% for all enterprises. For chamotte plugs, special, this norm is set at no less than 39%, which corresponds to the requirements for heat resistance. The temperature at which chamotte semi-dry produced plugs may start to deform under load according to the new standard.

Card 1/2

0925 0601

L 09099-67

ACC NR: AP7002329

is 1320° C for general purpose and 1350° C for special purpose plugs. This will provide for normal operating conditions of the plug device. The compressive strength for chamotte pit brick is increased from 100 to 125 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The expansion of the assortment of plug products, improvement of their jointing, wide introduction of the semi-dry method of production of aluminosilicate products and stiffening of requirements as to certain physical and chemical indices allow an improvement of the quality of plug supplies and a considerable increase in the reliability of the plug structure. /JPRS: 37,480/

ORG: none

TOPIC TAGS: refractory, aluminum oxide

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 nst

BABICH, Andrey Dmitriyevich; DUBINSKIY, G.P., kand.geograf.nauk, otv.red.;  
DEREVIANCHENKO, R.M., red.; TROPIMENKO, A.S., tekhred.

[The steppe oasis of Askaniya-Nova; characteristics of natural  
conditions of the region] Stepmoi oasis Askaniia-Nova;  
kharakteristika prirodnykh usloviï raiona. Khar'kov, Izd-vo  
Khar'kovskogo gos.univ. im. A.M.Gor'kogo, 1960. 201 p.  
(MIRA 14:3)

(Askaniya-Nova Preserve)

KONOVALOV, Oleg Mikhaylovich; SKOROBOGATOV, B.S., kand. fiz.-  
matem. nauk, otv. red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[Semiconductor materials] Poluprovodnikovye materialy.  
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1963. 212 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)



POLULYAKH, Konstantin Stepanovich; SIDORENKO, B.G., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, otv. red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[Electronic measuring devices] Elektronnye izmeritel'nye  
pribory. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1963. 311 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

GANZ, Semen Naumovich; YEMEL'YANOV, Miney Stepanovich; PARKHOMENKO, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; PANASYUK, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. retsenzent; BLOKH, G.A., doktor khim. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KOZOPOLYANSKIY, N.S., dots., otv. red.; DEREVIANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[Plastics in the instrument industry] Plastmassy v apparatostroenii. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1963. 198 p. (MIRA 18:6)

POPOVA, Mayya Nikiiforovna; GARF, S.E., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
retsensent; KOVALEV, K.V., dots. kand.tekhn.nauk, osv.red.;  
DEREVYANCHENKO, E.M., red.

[Methods for solving problems on the strength of materials]  
Metody resheniia zadach po soprotivleniiu materialov.  
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1964. 248 p.  
(MIRA 18:1)

PETROV, Georgiy Veniaminovich; BUKHANTSEV, G.V., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, otv. red.; DEREVIANCHENKO, R.K., red.

[Equipment of soda plants] Oborudovanie sodovykh zavodov.  
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 325 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

VINOKUROV, Lev Pinkhusovich; ALEKSEYEV, Yu.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[Theory of elasticity and plasticity; theory of the deformation of a continuous solid and methods for calculating continuous systems based on this theory] Teoriia uprugosti i plastichnosti; teoriia deformirovaniia sploshnogo tverdogo tela i osnovannye na nei metody rascheta sploshnykh sistem. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 327 p. (MIRA 18.12)

BOYARINOV, Boris Yevgen'yevich; CHUPIS, Nikolay Maksimovich;  
GORBENKO, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;  
DEREVYANCHENKO, R.M., red.

[New metals, metal alloys and compounds and semiconductor materials] Novye metally, metallicheskie splavy i soedineniia i poluprovodnikovye materialy. Khar'kov, izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 60 p. (MIRA 18:12)

-L 21338-55 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWT(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AT5001007

S/2850/64/011/000/0042/0047

AUTHOR: Zhubanov, B.A., Derzhyanchenko, V.P., Rafikov, S.R.

TITLE: Studies of the field of polymer synthesis. Part 16. A study of the polycondensation reaction of m-xylylenediamine with phthalic acid 671

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Institut khimicheskikh nauk. Trudy, v. 11, 1964. Sintez i issledovaniye vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy (Synthesis and research of high-molecular compounds), 42-47

TOPIC TAGS: polycondensation, phthalic acid, xylylenediamine, polyamide synthesis, cyclization 5

ABSTRACT: Polycondensation of m-xylylenediamine with o-phthalic acid at 212-280C in an inert atmosphere did not yield polyamides of high molecular weight but linear and cyclic oligomers; the amount of cyclic polymer increased and that of linear polymer decreased with an increase in temperature, and the amount of ammonia liberated was simultaneously increased whereas that of recovered m-xylylene-diamine was decreased. The polymers, which were light-yellow to dark brown in color, were fractionated by extraction with ethyl ether, ethyl alcohol, benzene, and acetone, and the benzene-soluble fraction was identified

Card 1/2

L 21338-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5001007

as m-xylylenediamine diphthalimide. Formation of ammonia may involve both the reaction of terminal aminogroups of polymer chains and the formation of a secondary amine from nonreacted m-xylylenediamine. The soluble fractions were shown to contain low-molecular and cyclic oligomers, and various paths and structures are proposed for the mechanism of cyclization. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 9 chemical formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskikh nauk, Akademiya nauk Kazakh skoy SSR (Institute of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2



L 53752-65 ENT(m)/EFF(c)/EPR/ENT(f)/E/BWA(c) PCH/PT-1/PS-1 PFI WW/

IN/EN  
ACCESSION NR: AP5012827

UR/0360/65/000/001/0030/0037

AUTHOR: Rafikov, S. R.; Derevyanchenko, V. P.; Zhubanov, B. A.

TITLE: Study of the thermal stability of para- and meta-xylylenediamine

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 30-37

TOPIC TAGS: xylylenediamine, amine polycondensation, polyamine, deamination, polymer, reactive hydrocarbon, xylene

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to determine the stability of *m*- and *p*-xylylenediamine at 250-270°C (i.e., at temperatures close to those used in the synthesis of polyamides) and to investigate the kinetics and mechanism of degradation of these diamines. The deamination rate was measured by titrating the ammonia evolved by the xylylenediamines. The rate constants of deamination of the meta isomer were found to be considerably lower than those of the para isomer. Potentiometric titration of the solid decomposition residue with 0.1 *N* perchloric acid in glacial acetic acid showed that the thermal degradation of the meta isomer formed large amounts of secondary amines, and that of the para isomer formed large quantities of tertiary amines (low molecular polyamines). Electron spin resonance spectra showed that no free radicals were present in the frozen reaction products. It

Card 1/2

L 53752-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5012827

2

was concluded that the process of deamination of meta- and para-xylylenediamine are not radical reactions, but proceed via an ionic mechanism. This conclusion is also confirmed by the fact that no hydrogen was present in the gaseous reaction products. The authors recommend the use of thoroughly purified xylylenediamines in the process of polycondensation, since the presence of traces of secondary amines in the diamines accelerates the deamination of primary amino groups which forms polyamines. "The authors thank D. V. Sokol'skiy and N. I. Shcheglova for providing the diamines used in the study." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, TD

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6032913

SOURCE CODE: UR/0360/66/000/003/0101/0102

AUTHOR: Rafikov, S. R.; Derevyanchenko, V. P.; Zhubanov, B. A.

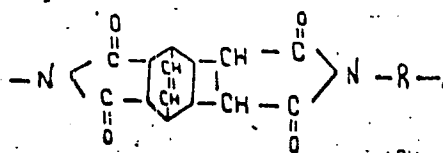
ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of polyimides from the adduct of maleic anhydride with beryene acid and various diamines

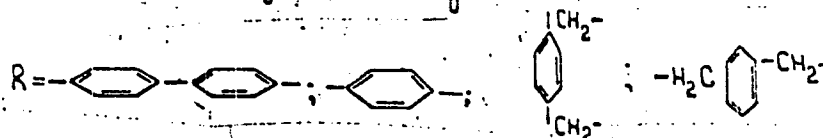
SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 101-102

TOPIC TAGS: polyimido acid, polyimide, heat resistant polymers, *heat resistant plastic, maleic anhydride*

ABSTRACT: The authors have synthesized aromatic and aliphatic-aromatic polyimides having the groups



where



Card 1/2

UDC: 541.6:542.91

ACC NR: AP6032913

in the backbone. The polymers were prepared from 3,6-endoethylene-9-bicyclo-(2,4)-octane-1,2,4,5 tetracarboxylic anhydride and various diamines in N,N-dimethylformamide. The polyimides were prepared in two steps: 1) formation of a dimethylformamide soluble poly(amido acid); and 2) conversion of the acid to a polyimide by gradual heating to 300C. The synthesized polymers are light-yellow substances insoluble in the common organic solvents. They fuse at 450—500C, and decompose at higher temperatures. The poly(amido acids) form rigid transparent films from solutions.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 06May66/ OTH REF: 002/

66218

SOV/146-59-1-21/21

~~0(2)~~ 9,2500

AUTHOR: Derevyanchenko, V.T.

TITLE: A Central Station for Measuring Deformation by the Wire Strain Method -Transistorized-

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 1, pp 139-142 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Laboratoriya "Dinamicheskaya prochnost' detaley mashin" (Laboratory "Dynamic Strength of Machines") of the Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute imeni V.I. Lenin, a transistorized device was developed for measuring static magnitudes, for example, the pressure of the base of a building on the ground, etc. A steel wire is used with this device which changes its natural oscillation frequency with changing stress. The natural oscillation frequency of such a wire may be determined by the device described in this article. It consists of: 1) A reference frequency generator, composed of a multivibrator circuit with transistors P1A and P2B with high feedback and voltage stabilization. The frequency range of the generator is divided into five ranges 420-665 cps, 658-880 cps,

Card 1/2

66218

SOV/146-59-1-21/21

A Central Station for Measuring Deformation by the Wire Strain Method -Transist-  
orized-

850-1155 cps, 1100-1460 cps and 1380-1875 cps. 2) An amplifier, composed of transistors P1G, P1Zh, P2B. 3) An indicator, headphones may be used. 4) Batteries of type KBS-L-0.5; 4.5 volts are required. The device is installed in a housing of 22-x185x100 mm, has a weight of 2.18 kg and is shown in photograph, fig.1. The circuit diagram is shown in fig.2. The frequency of strain wire oscillations are determined by means of the calibrating graph, shown in fig.3. The frequency stability of the generator was tested during one hour and the deviation did not exceed  $\pm 0.5\%$ . The test was performed using an audio frequency generator of type ZG-11 operating on 1000 cps and a cathode-ray oscillograph EO-7. There are 1 photograph, 1 circuit diagram, 1 graph and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovsky politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov  
Polytechnic Institute imeni V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1958

DEREVYANCHENKO, V.T.; KASATKIN, A.A.

Universal electronic tachometer equipped with transistors. Izv.vy  
ucheb.zav.; prib. 3 no.2:17-22 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy dinamicheskoy prochnosti detaley mashin.  
(Tachometer)

DEREVYANCHENKO, V.T.

Electronic indicator for a strain gauge. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
prib. 5 no.4:28-30 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.  
Rekomendovana kafedroy dinamiki i prochnosti mashin.  
(Strain gauges) (Frequency measurements)



DEREVYANCHENKO, V.P.; ZHUBANOV, B.A.

Determination of ammonia in the presence of m-xylylenediamine.  
Zav.lab. 29 no.4:419 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk AN Kazakhskoy SSR.  
(Ammonia) (Xylenediamine)

DEREVYANENKO, Yu.G., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Automatizing welding processes in shipbuilding. Svar. proizv. no.3:  
12-17 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva  
sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Electric welding) (Hulls (Naval architecture)--Welding)

DEREVYANKIN, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Determining critical loads of compressed parabolic arches. Trudy  
Khab.IIT no.7:125-129 '54. (MLRA 8:1)  
(Arches) (Structures, Theory of)

DEREVYANKIN, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculation of deformations in arches subjected to moving loads.  
Trudy Khab.IIT no.9:94-111 '56. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Arches) (Deformations (Mechanics))

FONIZOVSKIY, Vladimir Mironovich; DEREVYANKINA, L.A., red.;  
MARTYNOVA, V.A., mlad. red.

[Scarlet pearl of the Antilles] Alaia zhemchuzhina Antil.  
Moskva, "Mysl'," 1964. 79 p. (MIRA 17:8)

DEREVYANKIN, M.

Chemical cleaning of work clothes. Avt.transp. 40 no.12:9  
D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Work clothes—Cleaning)

DEREVYANKIN, M.Ye., inzh.

~~Improving working conditions at the enterprises of the Chief Administration of Motorized Freight Transportation of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies. Gor. khoz.~~  
Mosk. 32 no.1:32 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Moscow--Transportation, Automotive--Safety measures)

DEREVYANKIN, M.Ye.

Results of the competition for the quality of production in organizations of the Main Administration of Motorized Freight Transportation in the City of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 34 no.7:26-27 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Starshiy inzhener proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otдела Glavmosavtotransa.  
(Moscow--Transportation, Automotive)



DEREYANKIN, M.Ye., inzh.

Chemical cleaning of working clothes in automobile shops.  
Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.2:41 F '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Laundry machinery)

DEREVYANKIN, P.

What kind of a shutter to select for the camera? (to be continued).  
Sov.foto 21 no.4:27-29 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Shutters, Photographic)

DEREVYANKIN, T.I. [Derev'iankin, T.I.]

V.I. Lenin on economics of pre-reform manufacturing. Visnyk AN  
URSR 29 no.4:19-29 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Russia--Manufactures)

DEREVYANKIN, T.I. [Derev"iankin, T.I.]

Inventor O.I.Varfolomeev and his machine. Nar.z ist.tekh.  
no.7:113-115 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Varfolomeev, Oleksandr Ivanovich, 1828-)

DEREVYANKIN, Timofey Ivanovich [Derev'iankin, T.I.]; VIRNIK, D.F. [Virnyk, D.F.],  
kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.; PAVLENKO, M.P., red.; VUNIY, R.O.  
[Bunii, R.O.], tekhn. red.

[Ukrainian textile factories based on hand labor in the late 18th  
and the first half of the 19th century] Manufaktura na Ukraini v  
kintsi XVIII - pershii polovyni XIX st.; tekstyl'ne vyrobnytstvo.  
Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Ukraine---Textile industry)

DARAGAN, M.V.[Darahan, M.V.], otv. red.; PRIMAK, K.V.[Prymak, K.V.]  
zam. otv. red.; DEREVIANKIN, T.I.[Derev'iankin, T.I.],  
red.; DZIKOVICH, V.Ya.[Dzykovich, V.IA.], red.; OGANYAN,  
G.A.[Ohanian, H.A.], red.; PROFATILOVA, L.M., red.;  
SOTCHENKO, Z.Ya., red.; BORYAKIN, V.M., red.; REKES, M.A.,  
tekhn. red.

[Problems of the socialist economy and history of the  
national economy; based on materials of the Ukrainian  
S.S.R.] Pytannia sotsialistychnoi ekonomiky ta istorii  
narodnoho hospodarstva; na materialakh Ukrain's'koi RSR,  
Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1963. 280 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiia nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.

DARAG. N. M.V. [Daragan, M.V.], str. red.; DEREVYANKIN, T.I.  
[Derevyankin, T.I.], red.; EZIKOVICH, V.Ya. [Dzykovich,  
V.Ia.], red.; PROFATILOVA, I.M., red.; SOTCHENKO, Z.Ya.  
red.; BORYAKIN, V.M., red.

[Problems of economics and statistics] Pytannia ekonomiky  
i statystyky. Kyiv, Naukova dumka, 1965. 231 p.  
(NIRA 1845)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky.

SECRET

The effect of some factors on the kinetics of decomposition of aluminates on the crystal composition of the reagent aluminate. *I. Kozlov, Q. V. Sviridovskaya, and V. A. Derjavin. Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 35, 352-3 (1962) [Eng. transl., 31, 1968]. The effect of the following variables on the degree of decompn.  $k$  of aluminate solns, was investigated: the temp. range; concn.  $C$ ; caustic ratio  $\alpha = (Na_2O_{total})/(Al_2O_3)$ ; and the "seed" ratio  $\beta = (Al_2O_3, seed)/(Al_2O_3, in soln)$ . The values of  $k$  were plotted as a function of the duration of decompn.  $t$  at different temps. of solns, with different values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .  $k$  was practically independent of the temp. in the ranges of 57-10° and 73-85° for solns. with  $\alpha$  up to 1.63 and  $\beta$  between 0.1 and 1.4. In solns. with  $\alpha$  above 1.63 and up to 1.80 and  $\beta = 1.4$   $k$  rose more rapidly with  $t$  than in solns. with  $\beta = 0.1$ ; in the former there was no inhibition period, whereas in the latter (and in solns. with  $\beta$  less than 0.1 the inhibition period increased as  $\beta$  decreased.  $k$  increased more rapidly and to higher values as  $\beta$  increased from 0.1 to 1.4. The difference was most pronounced in solns. with  $\beta$  0.1 and 0.05. Increasing  $\beta$  and lowering  $C$  simultaneously resulted in an increase in the  $dk/dt$  to a greater extent than by either variable alone. Thus the value of  $dk/dt$  was the same in solns. contg.  $Na_2O$  91.5 and 133.0 and  $Al_2O_3$  82.0 and 134.5 g./l. with  $\alpha$  1.70 and 1.58 and  $\beta$  1.4 and 1.0-0.05. Increasing simultaneously  $\beta$  and the temp. increased  $dk/dt$  very little, especially in solns. with higher values of  $C$ .

I. Pencowitz

Ural Polytech Inst. in. S. M. Kurov



SOV/137-57-10-18787

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 49 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, S.I., Antipin, L.N., Sryvalin, I.T., Serebrennikova, O.V., Derevyankin, V.A.

TITLE: Properties of Aluminate Solutions (Svoystva alyuminatnykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 58, pp 36-50

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the properties of aluminate solutions for density, viscosity, electrical conductivity (C) and surface tension. Subjected to the investigation were solutions containing ~30-320 g  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{total}}$ /liter and 15-320 g  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ /liter, with a basicity of 1.48-3.53. The solutions are made by dissolution of grade A<sub>00</sub> Al in chemically-pure caustic. These properties of the aluminate solutions are measured at 30, 40, 50, 60, and 80°C. Density is determined by pycnometer, viscosity by the Ostwald viscosimeter, and electrical conductivity by the Kohlrausch bridge. Surface tension is determined by the method of maximum pressure of air bubbles (the "Rebinder" instrument). An investigation of aluminate solutions of various molar  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{total}}$   $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ratios in accordance with strength show that

Card 1/2

SOV/137-57-10-18787

# Properties of Aluminate Solutions

at first specific C rises with  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  concentration, attaining a maximum at 90-140 g  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{total}}$ /liter, and then declines. The molar C of aluminate solutions drops smoothly as concentration rises. Molar C decreases with increasing  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  concentration in the solution. As temperature rises, the C maximum shifts toward higher concentrations. The viscosity of aluminate solutions containing up to 100 g  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{total}}$ /liter at various  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  concentrations is virtually the same as the viscosity of NaOH solutions of the same strengths. The high values of the molar C of aluminate solutions and the low values of the energies of activation bear witness to the fact that the predominant  $\text{Na}^+$  solutions in dilute solutions are also accompanied by a smaller amount of  $\text{OH}^-$ . Viscosity is determined primarily by the large and sluggish aluminate anions. As temperature rises, the density of the aluminate solutions shows a linear decrease. In dilute solutions, the energies of activation,  $\epsilon_l$  and  $\epsilon_\eta$  are 400-700 cal/mole, while in strong solutions they differ and depend upon the  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ratio. Surface tension rises with concentration and drops as temperature rises.

Card 2/2

O. B.

18(4)

AUTHORS:

Kuznetsov, S.I., Derevyankin, V.A.,  
Shabalina, O.K.

SOV/163-58-4-15/47

TITLE:

Investigation of the Recrystallization Process of Gibbsite Into  
Bemite (Issledovaniye protsessa perekristallizatsii gidrargillita  
v bemit)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4,  
pp 87 - 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At temperatures of over  $120^{\circ}$ , gibbsite, if observed in an aqueous  
or basic medium, becomes unstable and changes into "bemite" (Refs  
1,2). Up to now, this process has not yet been fully investigated.  
In the present instance the course of recrystallization of gibbsite  
into "bemite" (Bohemian ruby?) was investigated by means of X-ray  
analysis and electronic microscopy. A description is given of the  
experimental method. The recrystallization in question took place  
at  $210^{\circ}$  in water or alternatively in aluminate solutions of dif-  
ferent concentrations, saturated or unsaturated with respect to  
"bemite". Electron-microscopic investigations offered the possibili-  
ty of following the changes occurring in the surface particles of  
hydroxide during the recrystallization process of gibbsite into

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Recrystallization Process  
of Gibbsite Into Bemite

SOV/163-58-4-15/47

"bemite" under various conditions. At the same time, the re-crystallization tests in aluminate solutions gave clear evidence of one of the causes of the reduction of the size of the crystals. With an increase of the temperature of the aluminate solution up to 80 - 90° the gibbsite crystals split up into smaller particles causing fragments to be scattered in all directions. Thus, aluminate solutions effect the splitting-up of gibbsite crystals and this is to be regarded as the first cause of the comminution of hydroxide during the recrystallization process. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1958

Card 2/2

18(4)  
AUTHORS: Derevyankin, V. A., Kuznetsov, S. I., Shabalina, O. K. SOV/163-59-1-10/50

TITLE: Investigation of the Aluminum Hydroxide Forming in the Spontaneous Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions (Issledovaniye gidrooksi alyuminiya, obrazuyushcheyssya pri samoprcizvol'nom razlozhenii alyuminatnykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 42-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method used in this investigation is described first. The aluminate solution was obtained by dissolving AOC aluminum in a chemically pure caustic soda solution. The solutions thus obtained contained 25 - 264 g/l  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  and were practically free from sodium carbonate. The molar ratio  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  in the solutions was 1.193 and 1.70. Observations with the electron microscope in combination with an X-ray structural analysis provided the information for the determination of the phase composition, the shape and the nature of the surface of aluminum hydroxide crystals formed during the spontaneous decomposition of aluminate solutions. The most

Card 1/2

SOV/163-59-1-10/50

Investigation of the Aluminum Hydroxide Forming in the Spontaneous Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

interesting conclusions drawn in this paper are as follows:  
1) The newly precipitated aluminum hydroxide forming in the spontaneous decomposition of aluminate solutions of different concentration, is a hydrargillite. If the aluminum hydroxide is kept in the parent solutions for some time, bayerite is found in the precipitation product of this hydroxide. 2) The crystals of newly precipitated aluminum hydroxide exhibit a surface still in a state of development. The surface is in direct contact with the parent solution. In the course of time their habit turns into that of hydrargillite crystals. In highly concentrated solution they develop a pronounced bayerite habit. 3) If the crystals are kept in the parent solutions it is found that tentacles are formed on the surface of the hydroxide particles, which take the shape of thin triangular or rhombic platelets. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1958

Card 2/2

5.4120, 5.4130

77626  
SOV/80-33-2-1/52

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, S. I., Derevyankin, V. A., Shabalina, O, K.

TITLE: The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 257-266 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the first article of a series devoted to study of different aluminum hydroxides and oxides on the rate of decomposition of aluminate solutions. Decomposition of the aluminate solutions with seed crystals of boemite and diaspore was studied in this article. The starting aluminate solutions were prepared from "pure" brand aluminum and chemically pure NaOH. The amount of  $Al_2O_3$  in these solutions was 120-135 g/liter and that of  $Na_2O_{gen}$ , 122.5-144 g/liter;  $Na_2O_{kst}$ , 121-131 g/liter;. Note:  $Na_2O_{gen}$  is the amount of  $Na_2O$  in the solution in the form of alkali, aluminate, and soda;  $Na_2O_{kst}$

Card 1/9

The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

77626

SOV/80-33-2-1/52

is the amount of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  in a form of alkali and aluminate. The molar ratio,  $\alpha_{\text{gen}}$ , of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{gen}}$  to  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is 1.63-1.735 and that of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{\text{kst}}$  to  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\alpha_{\text{kst}}$  is 1.60-1.73. The amount of organic substances in the starting aluminate solutions varied from 0 to 2%. The following seed crystals were used: boemite obtained by roasting hydrargillite at  $300^\circ$  for 3 hours, henceforth called thermal boemite; boemite obtained by hydrothermal recrystallization of hydrargillite at  $300^\circ$  for 8 hours; diaspore synthesized by A. Laubengayer and R. Weisz method (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 65, 247 (1943); and product of incomplete hydrothermal recrystallization of boemite into diaspore, containing 75% diaspore and 25% boemite. The size of the seed crystals varied from  $-40$  to  $+100 \mu$ . The decomposition temperature ranged from  $56^\circ$  at start down to  $30^\circ$  after 72 hours in all cases. The seeding activity of the thermal boemite is shown in Fig. 1.

Card 2/9



The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

77626

SOV/80-33-2-1/52

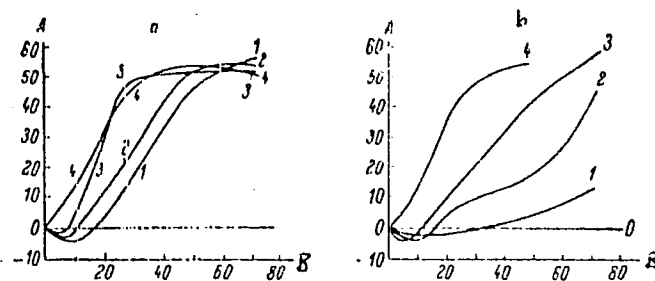


Fig. 1. Decomposition kinetics of the aluminate solution with different amounts of thermal boemite: a - without organic admixtures; b - with organic admixtures, 0.96%  $O_2$  based on  $Na_2O_{gen.}$ ; A - degree of the solution decomposition (in %); B - duration of the decomposition (hours). The seeding ratio: 1 - 0.05; 2 - 0.1; 3 - 0.2; 4 - 0.5.

Card 3/9

The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on 77626  
the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions SOV/80-33-2-1/52

Note: The seeding ratio is the ratio of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  in seed crystal to  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  in solution. The seeding activity of the hydrothermal boemite is shown in Fig. 2.

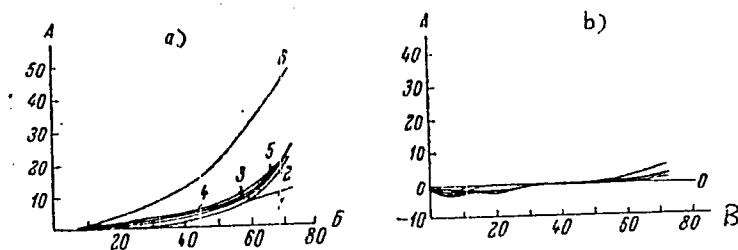


Fig. 2

Card 4/9

See caption on Card 5/9

The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on 77626  
the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions SOV/80-33-2-1/52

Caption to Fig. 2:

Fig. 2. Decomposition kinetics of the aluminate solution with different amount of hydrothermal boemite: a - without organic admixtures; b - with organic admixtures, 0.25%  $O_2$  based on  $Na_2O_{gen}$ ; A - degree of solution decomposition (in %); B - duration of the decomposition (hours). The seeding ratio: 1 - 0.02; 2 - 0.05; 3 - 0.07; 4 - 0.1; 5 - 0.2; 6 - 0.5. The seeding ratio in Fig. 2b is between 0.02 and 0.5.

The seeding activity activity of the product of incomplete recrystallization of boemite into diaspore is shown in Fig. 3.

Card 5/9

The Effect of Boemite and Diaspore Addition on  
the Rate of Decomposition of Aluminate Solutions

77626

SOV/80-33-2-1/52

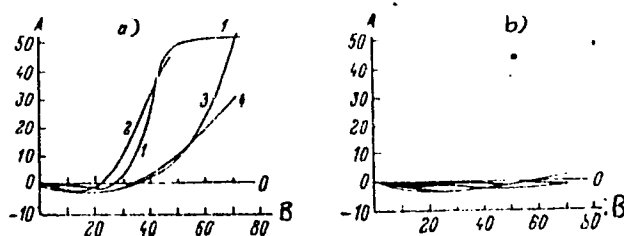


Fig. 3

Card 6/9 See Card 7/9 for caption